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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856.

We congratulate the country generally upon the singular conversion to the correct territorial doctrine on the slavery question. We noticed in our paper of yesterday the remarkable change of front by the *Sofa* of New York, and we observe that the chief organs of that party are beginning to insist that the doctrine of the Territorial bill of 1850 and 1854 is right and must be sustained; but there is a still more wonderful change in the person of Fuller, of Pennsylvania, who now represents a District of that State in Congress, and is the embodiment at the present time of all National Know-Nothingism, being noted for by the brethren daily for the office of Speaker.

In 1854, after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Congressional elections came on. The Abolitionists and anti-slavery men were generally highly excited. They took the field against the great majority, with Fuller at the head as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Wright was the Democratic candidate. Sam saw his opportunity, and fell into the current, hawking himself against the Nebraska swindle. Fuller was elected, and Wright of course beaten. Fuller was recognized as one of the brethren by the Republican anti-slavery cohorts, and put up, amongst others, as one of the candidates for Speaker, until a number of ballots were had. It was noticed, however, that Fuller was keeping bad company, and he fell under some suspicious. Inquiries were made on the floor of Congress, and Fuller declared himself against the agitation of slavery. This was not orthodox North, and not quite satisfactory South. So he was asked directly if he was in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. Mark his answer:

If the Missouri compromise could be restored, I should certainly be in favor of its restoration.

His interrogator put the question:

Would you vote in this House for the restoration of the Missouri compromise line?

Mark the answer:

Whenever that other question shall be raised in this body, I shall vote according to my own convictions of what is right.

Here is what followed:

Mr. Sage: If the gentleman had not intimated that he held himself free to vote as he pleased, I should not have asked him to do so. I should have taken care to put him to a question that would have been to the point. I am sorry that I did not do so. I am sorry that I did not do so. I am sorry that I did not do so.

After some further proceedings Mr. Walker, of Alabama, interrupted, and said that

he desired to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he would vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act, or to use the language of the gentleman from New York, whether he would vote for the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, or not. He said that he would vote for the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, and that he would vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

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There is a prospect of a serious rupture with England. Her Government has, in effect, repudiated the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, by claiming and insisting upon the right to colonize and exercise dominion over a portion of Central America. This was disallowed both to England and the United States, in express terms, by the treaty—and no remonstrance on the part of our Government has, so far, induced her to abate her pretensions. The violation of our neutrality laws by agents of the British government—by making enlistments for her armies in the East within the limits of the U. S., under the supervision of her officials, civil and military—and the continuance of these enlistments after the matter had been brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government, was just cause of complaint on our part. The dispatch of an Anglo-French squadron to the coast of Central America, pending the negotiations between the two Governments in regard to these matters, and the menacing attitude of that naval force, has given serious cause of apprehension to our Government, and threatens a hostile rupture at no distant day. It is more than probable that the British Government has been emboldened, and led to adopt this unjustifiable and hostile policy towards the United States, by the supposed unpopularity of the present Administration, which has been the constant theme of the opposition papers, both Know-Nothing and Republican.

The President has taken high and bold ground on the subject in the demands made on the English Government, and it remains to be seen, when Congress is organized, whether a foreign nation or nations are to be allowed to invade and control, with impunity, the authority of the United States, by an open disregard of solemn treaty stipulations, and the violation of our neutrality laws, in the expectation of receiving aid and comfort from the domestic feuds and differences in this country. We can assure all whom it may concern that, in a just and manly stand for our American rights and honor, the Administration will be heartily supported by the American people, whatever course the leaders of a factional opposition in or out of Congress may see proper to pursue. We have never yet had a hostile collision with any foreign nation in which there was not a party amongst us to side with the enemy. But such traitorous conduct has invariably, as it always will, served to quicken and animate the patriotism of the American mass, and, in the end, overwhelmed the traitors with confusion and disgrace. We sincerely hope that the government of Great Britain will pause and consider well before it shall, by its presumption and arrogance, push this country to the disagreeable necessity of choosing between a war for the maintenance of her unquestionable rights on the one hand, or national humiliation and disgrace on the other. The election of the United States between these two alternatives is not a matter about which there can be the least doubt.

We thank our good friends for the substantial increase to our daily during the week ending to-day. It is a cheering evidence of the acceptability of our paper to the public. In no department do we intend the Democrat to be behind the leading journals of the Union. In short, we intend it shall be worth the price asked for it, and it shall be worth it to all parties. Read it—examine it—subscribe for it, and in or out of the city, county, or State, it will reach you promptly.

Water-Works—Important to every Citizen.

It does appear strange that, in a city of the situation and population of Louisville, the question of Water-Works should have come so often before its citizens, and as often voted down. One would almost suppose that the distribution of water through a city was a curse instead of a blessing; that it would offend the delicate senses of the people, instead of aiding in cleansing a city so proverbial for its filth as ours.

From the construction of the Aqua Claudia, by Nero, to that of the Cochituate and Croton Water-works by the corporations of the cities of Boston and New York, an abundance of water has been always considered one of the greatest blessings to a city. Suppose a vote was taken in New York to-day to arrest the supply of water by the Croton aqueduct; it there any sensible man in this community who could suppose that a single vote would be polled in New York to turn back that fountain of comfort and health, that blessing to the rich and the poor?

It may be well to ask, as it was of one of our sister cities, on a similar occasion, is there anything so different in the physical organization of the citizens of Louisville, or anything in our climate so essentially different from the Eastern, Western, or Southern cities, which does not render water so essential to ordinary wants, cleanliness, and health, here as elsewhere? But let us look a little into detail, as regards the advantages of it apart from cleanliness and health; let us see how it appeals to our interests. A supply of river water will, beyond all doubt, give an increased stimulus to the manufacturing interests of the city, and to that very class of manufacturers which has served to build up our neighbor, Cincinnati; namely, manufacturers by individuals having but little capital, but yet requiring the motive power of steam.

How many mechanics and others in this city lament, at this very time, the partial development of their skill for want of a convenient supply of good water, to be used in small steam engines. It would not be an exaggeration to state, that, in eighteen months after the completion of the Water-Works, there would be an equivalent of from one to two thousand hands employed in industrial pursuits that otherwise would not exist; and it is needless to say that all such beneficial results must be felt in one form or another by every citizen in Louisville.

Again, the poor and those in moderate circumstances, they will be benefited by having an every day necessity brought immediately within their reach, and all the labor of pumping and transporting water, for cleansing purposes dispensed with; the amount of service required is diminished, and it does away with the necessity of a member of the family undergoing the exposure and annoyance of having recourse to, and not unfrequently, waiting at the public pump; the turning of a hydrant on their own premises will give them a ready and abundant supply of water.

To the citizen in ease and affluence it is of no value to enjoy all those conveniences and luxuries furnished by an abundant supply of water as in other cities? To the property holder it gives an additional security to his property and diminishes the rate of insurance. To the mechanic the advantages are equally great.

In bringing this matter before the citizens, it is well to require what is wanted of them. It is not to ask the city to construct these works and tax the citizen accordingly, but it is simply to give the aid of its credit, to the amount of \$200,000, to a company who are willing to incur the risk of the success of the enterprise, and that company is to have \$200,000 of stock subscribed, and one half of that sum actually expended on the works before the credit of the city is given. The city is expected to pay neither principal nor interest, and its credit is secured by a mortgage on the Water-Works; nor are the wells of the city to be interfered with in any way whatsoever.

Let every citizen read the ordinance concerning the Water-Works, ponder well their importance, and give his vote in favor of its establishment, as an important enterprise; saying, as it does too, at a time when Louisville must wake up from her lethargy, if her citizens have not determined to be blind to their own interest.

We continue upon the first page, this morning, the beautiful story, entitled "SENTIMENT AND ACTION"—a reprint from Dickens' Household Words—a story of deep interest, also, a number of items of news and general variety, intended for yesterday's issue, but crowded out by the unusual pressure upon our columns.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, January 14th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: The thirty-fourth Congress is assembled at the Capitol. They have not, after a week, been able to organize by the election of a Speaker and other officers. The members stand divided in three distinct, separate, antagonistic parties. The larger number support Banks, of Massachusetts, a seceding Democrat, and a zealous Know-Nothing, and an ardent Abolitionist. The next division consists of those who support Fuller, of Pennsylvania, a Know-Nothing Whig, who was against the Kansas Nebraska bill and against the restoration of the Missouri compromise line of 1820. He is sustained for Speaker by the Southern Know-Nothings and some Northern Know-Nothings. They claim to be national and antagonistic to the party who support Banks. These two parties are opponents of the administration, and antagonistic to the Democracy, and constitute a majority of near two-thirds of the House. The third party consists of the Democratic members of Congress and a few national Whigs and independent Democrats, amounting to near one-third of the House of Representatives. This party support the administration, and claim to represent the national Democracy. The two or three members who stand out from these divisions are said to be some Whigs, some Democrats, and some Know-Nothings, who have not yet felt it their duty to attach themselves to either of these divisions, and who vote sometimes for one member and sometimes for another as Speaker. The supporters of Banks, with more or less ardor, are anti-slavery in sentiment, and expect to believe that Congress have the right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, abolish it in the District of Columbia, and in the custom-houses, navy yards, and all other places over which Congress has jurisdiction; to prohibit other slave States from coming into the Union—repeal the fugitive slave act of 1850, and the transfer of slaves from one State to another. This party ignore the provisions of the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof in relation to slavery, and insist that they can procure the abolition of slavery through Congress and the ballot-box, in States where no slavery exists. This party is the representative of the Abolitionists, now Republican, and to far as they would abrogate the Constitution and insist upon interfering with the laws and constitutions of the slave States, are revolutionary in their intentions and actions. Many of this party belong to the Know-Nothing or American party, and insist upon ignoring the Constitution as to the rights of naturalized citizens, and the constitutional provision in favor of the rights of conscience and inalienable rights, would likewise abrogate the Constitution in these particulars.

The party that support Fuller, are not now willing to ignore the Constitution upon the subject of slavery, and not now willing to interfere with the rights of the States where slavery exists, nor to do anything that would render property in slaves less secure; but they are Know-Nothings or Americans and would ignore the Constitution as to the rights of naturalized citizens, and as to the rights of conscience, and in practice abrogate the Constitution and laws embracing these rights, and make war upon the freedom of the ballot and the right of suffrage. This party is also revolutionary in action and intent.

The party that support Richardson, represent the national Democracy; they acknowledge the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, and all citizens to its protection; they are antagonistic to the party that support both Banks and Fuller, and are anti-revolutionary. They cannot vote for Banks, nor can they vote for Fuller, without giving their sanction to the revolutionary intent and action of one or the other of these parties. To do so, would be to allow the one or the other of these parties to carry their antagonistic organization against the Constitution into the organization of the House of Representatives. Neither of these parties ought to expect aid from the Democratic and national members of the House, in the war upon the Constitution. The soldier cannot abandon his colors, nor the sentinel his post, without dishonor, nor can the national Democrat give aid to the vandals who desire to ignore and abrogate the Constitution that binds, in happy union, the galaxy of States that form this glorious Union. Let them stand fast. The good sense and the patriotic heart of the nation is for the Constitution as our Fathers made it, and when they are at liberty, according to the constitution, to speak against it, will be in tone of thunder to these factious revolutionaries who are now attempting the destruction of the Constitution of the country, and the Union of these States.

State Agricultural Society.

A large number of the most prominent agriculturalists of the State assembled in Frankfort on the 10th inst., for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. L. W. Powell, who nominated Col. James F. Buckner of Christian, as Chairman, and Robert W. Scott and Philip Swiger, Esqrs., of Franklin, as Secretaries.

Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, from a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a draft of a charter, to be presented to the Legislature for enactment.

The gentleman proposed in the charter as commissioners to receive subscriptions and enroll the names of members are: Robert W. Scott, of Franklin; Robert Mallory, of Oldham; Robert A. Alexander, of Woodford; L. J. Bradford, of Breckinridge; Dr. S. D. Martin, of Clark; G. A. Anderson, of Henderson; G. E. H. Gray, of Jefferson; J. S. O'Neal, of Shelby; Wm. Bell, of Davies; and the Presidents of all local agricultural societies in the State.

The draft proposes to divide the State into three agricultural districts, the Society to hold its annual meetings for the exhibition of stock, agricultural implements, manufactures, &c., in each of these districts in rotation. Three dollars is fixed as the annual subscription, giving membership, and twenty dollars entitling the subscriber to life membership. The officers to consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, and ten Directors, who shall serve for the term of one year.

It also provides for the payment, by the Treasurer of the State, of \$12,000 annually, for the benefit of the Society. The other provisions are those usually incorporated in charters for similar purposes. It, of course, remains to be seen what disposition the Legislature will make of the subject.

Benefit of Mr. Warden.

We are happy to announce to our readers that this gentleman, so frequently known to our musical circles, has related this evening to his musical friends, and they can now show their appreciation of his efforts by giving him a hearty and substantial one. The "Young America" Minstrels of Louisville will give their interesting performance, and Billy Boyd will be on hand fanner than ever. As this is the last night but one of the Troupe we would advise our friends to make no delay, but go and hear this versatile band, and our word for it, they will not be disappointed. The grand and exciting pantomime piece of Don Giovanni will set the house in roars of merriment and good humor. Of course everybody will be there that can get off.

SINGULAR SURVIVAL OF A "FRIEND."—On last Friday night, in Philadelphia, Prudence Ferguson, a member of the Society of Friends, committed suicide by taking laudanum. A few days before she had her neck mangled, and assigned as the cause that she had a cold, but it was discovered after her death that she had attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat, and not succeeding, wrapped up her neck to hide the gash.

The conventional interest system is now under discussion in the New Jersey Legislature.

Loaded wagons are still crossing the river on the ice at Vincennes.

Fanny Form's next issue is expected to make more noise in the world than her last.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT COSTS TEN CENTS PER WEEK, PAYABLE TO THE CARRIERS.

Brass finishers wanted at Thos. Williams & Co.'s. See advertisement.

Again are we indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express office, for a copy of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The New Albany papers have discussed a renowned gentleman of that city, until there is not much of him left, except his name.

Steamboatsmen are standing "around-around." Something ominous. As the fellow says, they'll sail directly.

A horse was stolen from the private stable of Mr. S. C. Ely, corner of Second and Broadway, on the night of the 17th inst.

Hogs are still coming in by the Jeffersonville railroad. Several thousand intended the house of Messrs. Hamilton, Rickotts & Co., are yet to come.

The Pittsburgh Union says that the free negroes of that city have become most notorious for their daring robberies and murderous attacks, to say nothing of petty thieving.

On last Saturday, at Paris, Illinois, one man was instantly killed, and another badly injured that his life is in danger, of whilst attending to a circular saw used for the purpose of sawing wood.

A friend who has just reached the city was quite astonished to find as little snow at this point. From Baltimore to Cincinnati, and nearly to Jeffersonville, he said the whole earth was bound in a sheet of white—the snow in some places two feet deep.

A few days since two men started to cross the Grand Rapids to some point near Jordan creek. They lost their way, night overtook them, one of them exhausted, and stiffened by the cold, fell down and froze to death. The other, by great exertion, reached a house.

Our sidewalks are in a deplorable condition. The amount of ice and mud well mixed up by the feet of pedestrians during the thawing process, renders them, in many places, entirely impracticable for ladies and disagreeable to gentlemen. Every householder should scrape and then wash the pavements in front of his property, and not delay it.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER. William Tyler, Esq., late of Charles City county, died at his residence in Norfolk on Tuesday morning last, of consumption. He was a brother of the Hon. John Tyler, Ex-President of the United States, and at the time of his death held the office of clerk of the Navy Yard at Gosport.

Important Notice.

We find it necessary to call the attention of our yearly advertisers to the fact that after the 1st of January, 1856, we shall confine them strictly to their contracts, or what amounts to the same, charge extra for all over and above. Some of our advertisers have been getting about twice as much as their contracts called for; we cannot permit it any longer. See our published terms.

THE MADISON BANNER, of the 16th, contains the following:

LAUREL HILL, Jan. 15, 1856.

We have had reason to report you respecting the fruit crop. The peach tree is all killed. The apricots, plums, and cherries, I think, have shared the same fate.

Yours with respect,

R. W. TODD.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Cynthia News of Thursday says: "Two chaps, answering to the names of Green and Peters, and who represented themselves as citizens of Brecken county, were arrested at Falmouth on Friday morning last, on a charge of passing counterfeit bank bills near Havardville, in this county. They were brought to this city and had a preliminary examination before Judge Snodgrass, which resulted in their commitment to the calabass in default of bail."

A FORTUNE WAITING.—In 1824, Martha A. Wells, then sixteen years of age, daughter of Alexander Wells, of Amelia county, Virginia, left Virginia in company with one Spencer for one of the Western States. She has never been heard from since by any of her family. Her father recently died, and by his will she, if living, or her children, if she had any, are entitled to a portion of his fortune. Information is asked concerning her.

DIVORCE IN NEW YORK.—A petition has been introduced into the New York Senate from Mrs. Mary R. Pell, praying for a divorce from her husband. Early in life she married a young gentleman every way suited to her. In a few years, too close application to business, on his part, produced insanity, and for 23 years he has been an inmate of the Insane Asylum. From the income bequeathed her by her father she has set apart \$10,000 to provide for his maintenance, but being advised that property which she may acquire cannot be sold without her husband's consent, which, of course, can never be obtained, she has reluctantly petitioned for a divorce in obedience to the advice of her friends.

POOR GAS.—A singular fact has just been brought to light in London in regard to gas meters. A careful examination of the gas works of London has established this fact, that "the lower the quality of the gas, the greater the velocity with which it flows through the meter; that is, the quantity registered is increased, in proportion as the quality is deteriorated." Thus by the simple process of supplying an inferior article, the bills of the consumer may be made larger, although he burns the gas no longer than before, and the income of the company considerably augmented, without any corresponding augmentation of the actual cost of the product.

So we give gas consumers due notice that during this month, so far, notwithstanding the gaslights are in many cases, but little better than the light of a glow worm, they will have a full round price to pay for it.

Relief and Employment Association.

At the invitation of the Board of Directors we visited the office of this institution yesterday, and made a thorough examination of its books, and the manner of distributing its funds amongst the needy poor of the city. Their books are kept with remarkable accuracy, showing the amount distributed daily, to whom distributed, and in which kind of articles.

We find the number of families who had received the aid of the Association from the 26th of December to the evening of the 18th inst., to be 335; of whom there were—

Catholic	175
Protestant	160
No given Church	45
Total	380
Sum \$599 45	to be
First Ward	125 50
Second Ward	125 00
Third Ward	125 00
Fourth Ward	125 00
Fifth Ward	125 00
Sixth Ward	125 00
Seventh Ward	125 00
Eighth Ward	125 00
Total	\$850 00

That there are, in so many cases, those who are not entitled to the aid of the Association can hardly be doubted, but we are sure, after a full examination, that they must be few, and the system carried out by the Board is the very best which could have been devised. The gentlemen who have the matter in charge are untiring in their labors, and are entitled to the thanks of the community.

Help the Poor.

The collectors for the Relief and Employment Association will call upon many of our citizens to-day, and during the early part of next week. In behalf of the poor, we ask those citizens to be prepared to contribute their mite, either in money, or whatever else that will tend to alleviate the sufferings of the helpless and destitute. When women and children are permitted to cry for bread, or to freeze for the want of fire and clothing, in any community, that community ceases to be regarded as Christian or enlightened. Heaven has given us wealth to minister to their necessities, and will hold us accountable if that duty is neglected. The amount of funds held by the Association is nearly exhausted, and yet there are hundreds in need—hundreds who must

